NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

WASHINGTON.

THE USE OF SPIES REBUKED. THE SENATE'S ACTION AS TO THE TIMBER POLICY

VERY STRIKING-DEMOCRATIC DESIGNS ON EX-PENDITURES-GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL NEWS. Mr. Blaine's tumber-policy amendment to the Deficiency Bill was passed by the Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 42 to 4, and the fund for timber prosecutions was cut down to \$5,000. Senator Eaton proposes that the facts as to the arrest of Mr. Noyes be investigated. The Legis'ative Bill, as prepared by a sub-committee, aims at reduction of \$600,000, chiefly on clerical salaries. A new scale for the pay of army officers has been arranged by a conference of House Democrats. Captain Howgate is pressing for speedy action by Congress as to the Polar Expedition. The Hahfax Award is under investigation by Mr. Evarts and by several Congressmen.

THE SENATE'S COMMENT ON SCHURZ. THE BLAINE AMENDMENT CARRIED BY 42 TO 4-ANOTHER PASSED CUTTING DOWN MR. SCHURZ'S APPROPRIATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The contest over the timper section of the Deficiency Bill, as was predicted last night, was practically closed yesterday. The supporters of Secretary Schurz's policy were so hopelessly beaten that in the vote to-day most of | boards of trade and other commercial associations, them turned and voted for the provisions against which they have been contending so hotly for the past four days. The yeas and nays on the Blaine amendment to-day showed 42 for to 4 against, which would seem to be a vote of censure so strong against Mr. Schurz that it would attract attention at the White House.

The discussion on the subject was begun to-day by Mr. Beck, who offered an amendment to the Blaine amendment which the latter accepted without objection. It may be remembered that the Deficiency Bill to furnish bonds for certain purposes until the regular appropriations become available next July, contains an item of \$20,000 for future repairs, etc., and for the actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent entries, trespasses on the public land, and cases of official misconduct. Mr. Blaine's amendment, on which the long debate arose, provided that none of the money appropriated should be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on the public lands in the Territories, for the use of actual settlers, except where the lands had been surveyed and offered for sale by the Government. Mr. Beck's proposition amended Mr. Blaine's proviso by inserting a clause to the effect that the wood and timber so cut should not be removed from the Territory in which it grew, but if removed, it should be liable to seizure wherever found.

Mr. Morgan followed Mr. Beck and explained the seizure of timber by the Government in the States, his own State particularly. He said that ship spars in the Government forests are worth, standing, from \$2 to \$5 each; when made into spars and delivered in Mobile Bay they are worth \$100 each.

A long, causeless and profitless controversy are between several of the Senators, as to the personal manners and the contests that had passed, which was very tiresome. Mr. Blaine finally cailed attention just before the voting began, to the letter of Wm. Nowlan, which was read by Mr. Matthews, yesterday, as being from an eminent citizen and banker of Montana who had been long in the Territory. The deception practiced by the Secretary of the Interior on the Senate, in connection with this letter, was very apparent when Mr. Blame ex-plained that this Nowlan was the timber agent of the department in Montana.

Of course Mr. Matthews was ignorant of Nowlan's true character, and took occasion to-day to say that if he had known the fact yesterday he should have given it to the Senate. The letter of Nowlan, however, was addressed to Mr. Schurz, and must have been given by that gentleman to Mr. Matthews, but he failed to say at the same time that Nowlan was has agent, and the person against whose deeds, exe-cuted under the orders of the Secretary, the whole Territory of Montana was protesting.

A great many amendments were proposed and voted on, which occupied much time, and the Senate did not adjourn until 6 o'clock. Many of the Senators wanted "just one word," and it began to look as if the bill would have to go over till Monday; and, in fact many motions were made to adjourn, but Mr. Windom insisted on finishing the bill Mr. Christiancy was one of the last to speak between the roll-calls. He had evidently been to the Interior Department, and he was anxious to have the last word. Everybody was tired and few paid any attention to him, but most of the Senators gathered in knots about the chamber discussing, no doubt, the chances of getting home to their waiting dinners. He made only one point, and that was by reading a dispatch from the United States Attorney for Montana, saying that there had been no suffering in the Territory, and that wood is no higher now than it was before the collar stumpage tax worstlevied.

was levied.

Mr. Blaine quickly responded that it was the mercy of an all-wise Providence, and not the wisdom of the Secretary of the Interior that prevented suffering, for the Winter had been an exceptionally The four votes against the Blaine section were

those of Senators Bayard, Cameron (Wis.), Kernan and Wadleigh, Before the bill was finally disposed of, the Secre-

tary of the Interior received still further punishment by an amendment offered by Mr. Windom, who had charge of the bill. The amendment was promptly passed, and so Mr. Schurz is left with only \$5,000 to prosecute his detective business. \$5,000 to presecute his detective business, the remaining \$15,000 of the item being devoted to other

purposes.

The bill now goes back to the House, and it is nossible that the country may hear still more about
this conspicuous controversy.

THE HALIFAX BUSINESS.

SECRETARY EVARTS STUDYING THE SUBJECT AND CONGRESSMEN PREPARING SPEECHES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- Mr. Babson, who was the principal witness on the American side before the Halifax tribunal, accompanied by Dr. Loring, has had a long talk with Secretary Evarts on the general features of the adjudication of the fisheries question and of the award lately made at Halifax. Mr. Babson showed that the award was not only most extraordinary in amount, but seemed to have been arrived at less by considering the value of the privileges obtained than by looking to a return of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award to the British Government,

Mr. Evarts asked Mr. Babson what effect it will have on American interests if the fishery provisions of the Treaty of Washington are surrendered at the expiration of the time fixed.

He replied that it will have no effect, as there are

plenty of valuable fish in our own waters. Persons who were informed of every step of the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, say tonight that the fishery provisions of that treaty were put into it principally as an assurance of good will and as a means of relief to the English Government from constant complaints of the Canadians. The whole question involved was the value of the inshore mackerel fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and whether the Canadians were getting less benefits from other provisions of the treaty than we

were securing from the fisheries in Canadian waters. The Government, in submitting the papers in the case to Congress, will probably intimate that the abrogation of this portion of the treaty at the expiration of the ten years' limit will be invited; and that a return to the old license system under the Treaty of 1818 will be advocated. There still remain five years of the limitation. There is every prospect of a lively discussion in the House; and although the Government will recommend that the amount be paid, the debate over the appropriation at expected to bring to light some singular features in this negotiation. The time within which the payment of award must be made will expire next by ember; so that action will have to be taken before the adjournment of Congress. Several memease to Congress, will probably intimate that the

\$600,000. The reduction is effected mainly

MR. LEONARD'S DEATH.

A RUMOR THAT HE WAS POISONED BEING INVESTI-

GATED BY MR. EVARTS.

fBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- Mr. Leonard, of West-

chester, Penn., the father of the deceased Represent-

ative from Louisiana, had a long consultation to-day

with the Secretary of State respecting the arrange

ments for the return of the body of Judge Leonard

The Secretary said that the last reports informed

him that preparations had been satisfactorily made,

and that the body would be sent forward immedi-

ately. The colleagues of the deceased Representa

tive, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Ellis, say that they put no

faith in the report that Judge Leonard was poi-

soned, as all the symptoms and circumstances at-tending his illness indicate clearly to them that death resulted from yellow fever. This, however, will not prevent an investigation which has been instituted by the Secretary of State.

THE ARREST OF NOYES.

SENATOR EATON SAYS IT WAS PURE KIDNAPPING

AND CALLS FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 22.-Senator Eaton's reso

lution, offered in the Senate to-day, directing the

Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts at-

tending the arrest of President Noyes, of the Na-

tional Capitel Life Insurance Company, was pre-

sented after consultation with two of the members

of the Judiciary Committee, who advised Mr. Eaton

to offer it. The detectives who made the arrest

called on Senator Eaton, to-day, shortly after the

resolution was presented to the Senate. They said

that the requisition for Mr. Noyes's arrest, signed by

the Governor of New-Jersey, was in their possession

when they called upon Mr. Noyes to arrest him.

Senator Eaton asked them to give their reason for

not producing it, and they replied that Mr. Noyes

did not require them to do so. Senator Eaton says

that he has a letter from Mr. Noyes since his arrest,

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

A NOMINEE'S QUALIFICATIONS IN DOUBT.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs

has referred the nomination of General Smith, at present

Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, to be

rell for his report on General Smith's qualifications for the position, and on his services in the Army. Senator

Cockrell has been furnished by the Secretary of War with a copy of General Smith's Army record. There is nothing in it very striking, and the Semator will, on next Tuesday, simply lay the record before the full commit-tee, when discussion will cuse. It is said that the ac-tion of the committee upon the nomination will also be

RAILEOAD AFFAIRS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

to-day, the inquiry set on foot by the resolution of Sena-

tor Voorhees relative to the management of affairs in the

Indian I Territory and the issue of railroad bonds

based on lands of which the Indians still have the title

Mr. James Baker, president of the Atlantic and Pacific

OFINIONS OF PROPESSORS ASKED.

requested Professors Hilgard, Hayden and Powell, and Licutement Wheeler, of the Corps of Engineers, to appear

before it for the purpose of considering and discussing the merits of a bill for the creation of the office of sur-

veyor-general of the United States. This bill contem

plates the repeal of all the present laws in regard to the

BANK NOTE PRINTING.

of Engraving and Printing, gave to the Banking and Cur-

believing that Mr. Potter's bill, which provides that the

printing and engraving of United States notes, currency

and bonds shall be done by private bank note companies

ought not become a law. Representatives of the American Bank Note Company and of the Columbian Bank Note Company, of this city, were also present and favored the bill.

MR. BEARD IN WASHINGTON.

Boston, arrived here te-day. He visits Washington at

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Committee on Ways and Maans has changed the

The House Committee en Invalid Pensions agreed to

The House Commerce Committee to-day heard aren-

ments by Representatives Paulilps, of Kansas, Oliver and Clarke, of Iowa, and Read, of Missouri, and others, in behalf of an appropriation to be expended in improv-ing the Missouri River.

A meeting of colored men, interested in the movement

to organize a colony of their race in the West, was held

here last night, and measures were taken to promote that object. They denounce the Liberian scheme of emigration now in progress in the Southern States.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has agreed to

a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for the pura substitute for the Senate bill to provide for the pur-chase of a site for a new Naval Observatory in the Dis-trict of Columbia. Members of the committee say that this bill will be more likely to secure prompt action than the one passed by the Senate.

The subscriptious to the 4 per cent bonds to-day

amounted to \$160,000. The Secretary of the Treasury

is sending advertisements of the United States 4 per cent consols of 1907, to postmasters throughout the country, with the request that they be posted in conspic-uous places in the respective post offices.

The National Council of Sovereigns of Industry, at their

session to-day, elected the following officers of the Na-

tonal Council for 1878; John Sheddin, Pennsylvania, president; S. S. Davis, Massachusetts, vice-president; M. W. Morten, Rhode Island, secretary; Clark Wethersby, New-York, treasurer; W. H. Earl, Massachusetts, lecturer.

The United States Treasurer yesterday began the pay-

ment of the second dividend, 10 per cent, to the de-

CONFIRMATIONS.

ecutive session, to-day, confirmed the following nomina-

Gi. Navy-Commodore Edward F. Nichols to be Rear-Admiral Vary-Commodore Edward F. Nichols to be Rear-Admiral Vice George H. Frebie, retired.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- The Senate, in ex-

Mr. Beard, the new Collector of the Port of

rency Committee of the House, to-day, his reasons for

Mr. Edward McPherson, Chief of the Bureau

The House Committee on Public Lands has

The Senate Committee on Territories began,

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22, 1878.

bers of the House are now preparing themselves on this subject. There is fear that this experience will put an end to further negotiations of this kind between the two countries.

HOWGATE BEGS FOR ACTION. A CIRCULAR SENT TO CONGRESSMEN REMINDING THEM OF THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- Captain H. W. Howgate has sent a circular letter to members of Congress call ing attention to the importance of early and favorable action upon the bill to authorize and equip the expedition to the Arctic Seas, of which he is the principal promoter. It will be remembered that the reports of the committees of both Houses of Congress upon this bill were very favorable, and the bill is now upon the calendar awaiting action. Captain

Howgate says:

The enterprise is one of National importance and should be conducted in a manner suited to the dignity of a great nation. The measure has been before Congress and the country for more than a year, and has attracted unusual attention and criticism. The generally favorable nature of this criticism is an evidence of the popular faith in the practicability of the plan proposed in the bill and of the general desire that it should be tested. A part of the necessary outfit for the colony is now being collected within the Arctle Circle by Captain Tyson in the Florence, which was equipped and sent out for that purpose by private enterprise in the firm belief that Congress would take up the work so liberally started by them. It is to be sincerely hoped that Congress will justify this hope, and in view of the lateness of the season, take the bill from the calendar and pass it without unnecessary delay.

Captain Howgate has received letters expressing

Captain Howgate has received letters expressing warm approval of his plans from several scientific societies of this and other countries, from many as well as from many of the most famous scientists and Arctic explorers living.

THE ARKANSAS FRAUDS. MR. WILSHIRE SHOWS THAT A POSTMASTER CERTI-FIED TO BIDS IN BLANK.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 22 .- The inquiry by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads into the accusations made by ex-Senator Clayton and others against Postmaster Hadley, at Little

Rock, was begun to-day. The only witness examined was ex-Representative W. W. Wilshire, of Arkansas. The accusation, which it is evidently the purpose of the prosecution to sustain before the committee, is that Senator Dorsey sent bids in blank from Washington to Postmaster Hadley at Little Rock, his appointee, requesting that the bids be signed by good bondsmen and certified to by Hadiey, the name of the bidder being left blank. If this could be proved the proceeding would undoubtedly be shown to have been a violation of law on the part of Senator Dorsey and Postmaster Hadley. Mr. Wilshire testified that he was asked, on the 19th day of January, by Postmaster Hadley, in the Post Office at Little Rock, to sign one of these bids, which Hadley said had been received from Mr. Dorsey, with the request that it be certified to, the name of the bidder being left blank. Mr. Wilshire did sign such a bid as surety, and thinks he can make it good, however the blank may have been filled. He also said that Postmaster Hadley told him that Senator Dorsey requested this, and Hadley showed him a letter

from Mr. Dorsey, making such a request.

When he was cross-examined Mr. Wilshire testified that the letter which he saw was not in Senator Dorsey's own handwriting, and he could not re member whether Mr. Hadley prefixed the word "Senator" when he spoke of "Dorsey." The object of the cross-examination evidently was to show that the Dorsey in question was a brother of

the Senator, and not the Senator himself. There can be no doubt that Postmaster Hadley wrongfully certified to the bid, unless the dates have all been changed, for Mr. Wilshire testified that the

all been changed, for Mr. Whishre testined that the bid was in blank on the day he signed it, and it appears to have been certified to by the Postmaster on the same day.

The law provides that any postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bid before it is signed by the bidder shall be forthwith dismissed from office, be disqualified from holding the office of postmaster and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, to be punished, on conviction, by a fine vertex and in S. 50,000 or by impursonment not exdemeanor, to be punished, on conviction, by a fine not exceeding \$50,000, or by imprisonment not ex-ceeding one year, or both.

HOSTILITY TO RESUMPTION. DEMOCRATS IN THE SENATE ANXIOUS FOR ACTION ON THE REPEAL BILL. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 22 .- A few of the Democrats in the Senate show a disposition to force immediate action in that body on the bill to repeal the Re sumption Act. Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia. moved, yesterday, to discharge the Finance Committee from the consideration of that subject. Members of the Committee on Finance say that there is no disposition whatever in that committee to postpone action upon the matter. Those who favor a repeal or modification of the Resumption Act are in the majority, and can bring the commit-Act are in the majority, and can bring the commit-tee to a vote at any time they choose.

DEMOCRATIC PUBLIC SPIRIT. A FLICKER OF APPRECIATION OF THE PUBLIC NEEDS IN THE SENATE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 22.-The Democrats of the Senate show a much better appreciation of the necessities of the Government than their party friends in the House. An amendment to the Deficiency Bill, authorizing the employment of thirty-two additional clerks in the Surgeon-General's Office, to facilitate the work of bringing up the examination of the pension cases, so much in arrears, was agreed to by the Senate without much opposition from the Democratic side. Another amendment appropri-ating \$20,000 for the Postal Railway Service was adopted after an animated contest in which some of the Democrats proved to be the most carnest sup-porters of the Mail Service.

ARMY PAY. WHAT DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE ARE WILLING THE OFFICERS SHALL RECEIVE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 22 .- The committee of sixteen appointed by the House Democratic caucus to confer with the Military Committee on the reorganization of the pay of the Army, completed its labors to-day, and reported back to the Military Committee favorably the House Military Bill, with an increase of 10 per cent in the pay of officers, as fixed in the original bill. The Military Committee accepts this bill as the basis for an adjustment of this question. The following is the schedule of pay as fixed at the conference: General, \$13,260; licutenant-general, \$8,800; major-general, \$6,600; brigadier-general, \$5,500; colonel, \$3,850; licutenant-general, \$5,500; colonel, \$5,850; colonel, \$ tenant-general, \$8,800; major-general, \$6,600; brigadier-general, \$5,500; colonel, \$3,850; heutenant-colonel, \$3,300; major, \$2,860; captain,

SPIRITS IN BOND.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE NOW CONSIDERING THE BILL FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 22,-The House bill extending the time for the payment of the tax on spirits in bond was a subject of discussion in the Senate Committee on Finance to-day. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was present, and approved the measure. He said that business houses will be much relieved of financial embarrassment by the passage of the bill, and that the opposition to it comes chiefly from liquor-dealers who are interested in forced sales of whiskey, and are endeavoring to compet the warehousemen to sell at 90 cents per gallon. The Commissioner said he thought that the G-vernment could lose nothing by the bill. Strong opposition to this measure is understood to exist in the Committee on Finance. A vote upon it will be taken next Monday.

MORE REDUCTIONS AIMED AT.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]
WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Legislative, Execby the Sub-Committee of the House Appropriations THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

by rearranging the clerical force of the various branches of the Government, so as to provide for a smaller number of high-salaried clerks, and a greater number of those receiving low salaries. Officers whose salaries are fixed by law are not affected by the reduction. It is understood that the 1st proposes to abolish the offices of Fourth and Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, their duties to be performed by the other auditors.

In Thessaly, the Turks have destroyed four rillages, and the negotiations with Hobart Pasha have proved fruitless. The proposal to hold a Congress is still in question, England and Russia being at variance in regard to it. In France, public sentiment approves the position assumed by England. A report is current of a revolution in Roumania.

OBSTACLES TO THE CONGRESS.

HER FAVOR. St. Petersburg, Friday, March 22, 1878. The Agence Russe [semi-official] says England has not yet replied in regard to the Congress. She still nsists upon her demand that all the conditions of peace de submitted, notwithstanding the text of the treaty has been communicated to the Cabinets, and

ing have diminished. FRANCE IN HARMONY WITH ENGLAND.

at the Congress. The chances of the Congress meet-

The Rome correspondent of The Fall Mall Gazette

It is understood that the foreign policy of the new Government will be that of strict neutrality on the Eastern question. Hall will, however, exert to the at-most her influence in the Congress to oppose Russian predominance in Europe by seeking to extend the Hel-lenic Kingdom and constituting other Christian nation-alities.

in which it is asserted that Mr. Noyes asked the detectives to produce the requisition at the time they arrested him, when one of them produced handcuffs, and replied, "That's the requisition." Senator Eaton feels confident that the Judiciary Committee will bring all the facts to light if he can get his resolution adopted by the Senate. A special to The Times from St. Petersburg says rumers are in circulation that Russia has demanded that the British fleet quit the Sea of Marmora immediately.

> embarkation of Russian troops at Buyukdere, has aused great irritation."

> attracts much attention. It points to the continuance of the fleet in the Sea of Marmora in defiance of international law, and asks if it is not time to ask England what she really wants. Europe should call England before her judgment seat, and summon her to reënter the sphere of international law, by quitting the Straits, and formally engaging not to return. Semi-official hints are given that if England does not wish to at-

should be stated that rumors were circulating in the lobbies of Parliament last night that the tone in English official circles is decidedly warlike.

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN THESSALY.

LONDON, Friday, March 22, 1878. A dispatch from Volo, to The Times, says: "The villages of Olympus, Repsana, Caria, and Lito-chori have been sacked and burned by the Turks. The omen, children, and old men were massacred, except some who escaped to the mountains, which are still covered with snow. Unless a ship is sent to relieve them, they will probably perish from cold and hunger. The insurveyors-general of the different States and Territo-ries, and provides that the work of surveying the public lands of the United States shall hereafter be performed by appointed efficers instead of under the usual contract system. surrection progresses steadily."

REPORTED DISORDER IN ADRIANOPLE.

The police organized in Adrianople, have ommitted various excesses and pillaged, last week, uses containing the property of Turks and Frenchmer deh had been confided to the care of the French Con-

St. Petersburg, Friday, March 22, 1878. There is an unconfirmed rumor in circulation that a revolution has broken out in Roumania, and that Prince Charles has fled.

THE FIRE RECORD.

the request of the Treasury Department to receive some instructions as to the method of conducting his office and to file his bond. It is understood that he will enter upon the performance of his daties about the first of TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AND FACTORIES, A CHURCH AND SEVERAL DWELLINGS BURNED-LOSS \$80-

varehouse, at Union and High-sts., Hutchings, Thomas WASHINGTON, Friday, March 22, 1878. Governor Emery, of Utah, who arrived here last night, & Conway proprietors, the factories of Keen & Keen, L. P. stoval & Co., R J. Jones, Embrey & Redd, J. T. Keen, and Arnett Wemple, the African Baptist d n long conversation to-day with the President and Attorney General. Church, four cheap tenement houses on High-st., two neveral classes of wool in the new Tariff Bill, and fixed the rate on all wools, from whatever country imported, it 35 per cent, ad valorem. store-houses on Union-st, and two tenement houses on Pace's-alley, were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this Half a million pounds of leaf tobacco, and fifty thousand pounds of manufactured tobacco were burned. The total loss is \$80,000; msurance \$50,000, in the report a bill allowing pensions of \$72 per month to sol-diers who have lost etter both eyes, both hands, or both feet, and of \$24 to those having lost one eye, one hand,

The rest of the loss will fall on the Virginia and other

The two-story frame dwelling house of muel S. Gregory, at Dutch Kills, was destroyed by fire

have presented a report of their investigation relative to the charges against officers of the Superior Criminal Court contained in Governor Wella's letter of February 19. The report refutes all the charges made in regard faulter to the United States. The grand lary's report contains certificates from the clerk of the United States Circuit Court and William Grant, Special United States Attorney in the cases against W. R. Whittaker, which show that the three charges against Whittaker for embez-zlement were disposed of, one by acquittably the jury, and the other two by nolle prosequi, entered in conse-quence of the verdict in the first case.

HANOVER, N. H., March 22 .- The freshmen whose cases were continued until to-day appeared this afternoon before Judge Benton, waived an examination and gave bonds in \$500 each to appear before the grand jury at Haverhill, next week. The constable from whom Cooke escaped on Wednesday night, was arrested and to-day discharged with a reprimand, the charge be-ing stuppy negligence, and no criminality being proven.

A WESTERN STEAMBOAT SUNK. CINCINNATI, March 22.—The steamer James

Navy-Commodore Edward? Active Revenue Marine Revenue Marine Service—Daniel F. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Revenue Marine Service—Daniel F. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Revenue Marine Service—Daniel Russell Glover, to be Captain; Second-Lieutenant Charles F. Shoemaker, to be part-Lieutenant; Third-Lieutenant Joseph R. Crozet, to be second-Lieutenant; Third-Lieutenant Frank H. Newcomb, to be Second-Lieutenant. SEVEN LIVES LOST BY A BOILER EXPLOSION. RICHMOND, Va., March 22 .- A report has een received this evening that the boiler of William M. Hall's saw-mill, eight miles from this city, exploded today. Five persons were killed : J. C. Thorp, white; two

colored men, and two sons of the proprietor, ages seven and eleven years. The two latter were playing in the mill at the time of the explosion. Seven others, includ-ing the engineer, were injured, two of them fatally.

A TARRYTOWN BANK FAILS.

SUSPENSION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL. TS DOORS CLOSED YESTERDAY WITH A DEFICIENCY OF ABOUT \$40,000-BAD MANAGEMENT BY IIS PRESIDENT ALLEGED TO BE THE CAUSE-THE

STOCKHOLDERS PROBABLY THE ONLY SUFFERERS. TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 22 .- The First National Bank of Tarrytown has failed. It is thought by some that the depositors will lose nothing, but the stock will be wiped out. The officers are president, A. O. Wilsea; vice-president, C. Curtis; cashier, Jacob Odell. The failure of the bank causes great excitement among the people of this place. Some indignation is also ex-pressed that the bank officers should have received deesits up to the close of business yesterday, when they mew that the bank must suspend to-day.

Rumors of the bank's weak condition have been in circulation for some weeks, and some of the directors sent for an examiner, who threw out a large amount of worthless paper which the bank had been carrying for some time. A significant fact is that the Supervisor of the town of Greenburg, who is also president of the bank, drew out, or caused to be drawn out, the public moneys under his control some days before the failure. The County Treasurer, who was a large depositor, also drew out his funds. Several persons holding trust funds of considerable amounts, which they had deposited in the bank, are greatly embarrassed. The trustworthy assets, including cash on hand, \$20,000, are estimated not to exceed \$80,000; the liabilities are \$122,000. The examiner found about \$100,000 of

worthless paper in the bank.

The First National Bank was established in 1864 with George Merritt as president, and was highly successful under his management. In 1871 Mr. Merritt sold his shares, consisting almost of a majority of the stock, at 33 per cent above par. Luther Redfield then became president, a position which he retained until January 1, 1878.

On Monday last the following statement of the condition of the bank was furnished to the stockholders:

Assets.		
Bonds	\$139,166 46	\$50,624 14
United States bonds. U. S. Treasury notes. Frac. Cur. and Rev. stamps. National bank notes. Cash items.		
Merchants' National Bank. Redemption account. Expense account. Furniture account. Tax account. Miscellancous.	\$9,742 44 4,500 00 5,347 20 1,033 49 1,566 53 308 93	
	1 -	19,398 59
Total	8.	\$354,399 14 \$190,000 00
Profit and loss	\$844 93 942 12 8 21 414 12	
Surplus fund. Eilia rediscounted Dividends unpaid Circulation. Greenburg Savings Bank. Westenester Savings Bank.	\$2,052 58 2,799 99	25,000 00 14,561 25 110 00 90,000 00
Individual depositors		111.122 44 11,323 07

Total \$354,399 14
It is believed that of the nominal assets, amounting to about \$250,000, about \$90,000 are available to meet liabilities of over \$120,000. It is stated that \$15,longing to Mr. Redfield, the late president.

This afternoon a meeting of the stockholders was held, and the representatives of 760 shares voted to go into voluntary liquidation. An advisory committee of three, consisting of N. W. Husted, Benson Ferris, ir., and Theodore Baylis, was appointed, Bank Examiner Henry A. Paddock, of Malone, has been that the estimate of the Superintendent of the United here for some days, and was present at the meeting. The vice-president states that four years ago a resolution was passed by the Board of Directors that no leans exceeding the amount of \$5,000 should be given except upon collateral security, but the resolution has been practically a dead letter.

how that the bank has been in a weak condition since late in the Fall of last year, when it became known that Lather heddield, its then president, was financially embarrassed. When Mr. Redfield was elected president, he was believed to be a very wealthy man, and in offering himself as one of the securities on the official bond of City Chamber-Luther Redfield, its then president, was finanlain Tappan, he swore that he was worth \$200,000. This was soon after Mr. Redfield had been chosen as president, at which time he held \$16,000 of the \$100,000 of capital stock. He invested largely in real estate, and sarinkage in values and poor judgment in the selection of property, it is said, have largely contributed towards his financial embarrassment. He assumed full control of the bank's affairs, made loans without consuiting the other officers or directors, and all the worthless notes now held by the bank, and which amount to over \$10,000, were negotiated, it is stated, by him. Who the creditors are, represented by this worthless paper, Mr. Odell states no one in Tarrytown knows except Mr. Redfield.

Mr. Odell claims that the bank was always prosper ous up to the time Mr. Redfield became president, and that all its troubles date from that tim due solely to the mismanagement of its affairs by Mr.

In January, at the annual election, notwithstanding that Mr. Redfield owned, as he now does, one-third of the capital stock, the stockholders declined to reflect him, and chose A. O. Wilsea, of Greenburg, the former vice-president, for the position. Mr. Wilsen is also Supervisor of We-tchester County, and it was hoped that under his management the bank could be placed on orning. Other buildings were more or less damaged, sound basis. The lilness of the new president prevented his daily attendance at the bank, and in order to avoid any further bad investments, loans of all classes were declined. A few weeks ago a letter was received from Judge Paddock, the National Bank Examiner, in-quiring if the securifies objected to at his examination, hist year had been replaced, as promised by Mr. began a second examination on Monday. His appearance at the bank, for the second time in six months, created alarm among some of the heaviest depositors, and

ance at the bank, for the second time in six months, ereated alarm among some of the heaviest depositors, and
they drew out their funds, Mr. Baker, the County Treasurer, withdrawing about \$30,000. The new president,
Mr. Wilsea, had on devosit \$13,000 of county funds,
and made a deposit, through his collector, of
\$1,000 on the day before the bank closed.
Deposits were received and checks bonored on Thursday; some of the latter being made as late as between 4
and 6 o'clock. At the latter hour, the bank examiner, at
a meeting of directors, ordered that the bank close its
doors, as there was an impairment of about \$40,000.

A needing of the stockholders was held last night, at
which Bank Examiner Paddock stated that by reason of
the failure of various borrowers at the First National
Bank of Tarrytown to meet their obligations, it had been
compelled to suspend. This condition of affairs arose
from its going abroad for loans instead of congining its business to the legitimate wants of the
community where it was in business. All or nearly all or
its losses arose from the failure of persons entirely unknown to the residents of Tarrytown. It would appear
that depositors should be paid in full, and stockholders
be able to realize something, at least, on their investment.
Upon receiving the statement of the bank examiner,
the stockholders held their meeting. Mr. Homphreys
was in favor of the stockholders making up the majarment by a pro rata nessessment of \$50,000, and resuming
business. It was decided by a large majority to go into
voluntary hquidation.

The cashier said has night that the surplus of the
bank stockholders feel that Mr. Redfield's had management and reckless ventures have wrecked the bank,
which was perfectly sound when he came into it. Our
bonds and mertgages and cash on hand will give us
\$50,000, off we can realize the face of our securities,
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TELEGRAPHIC NOTES PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—This morning, as local freight train on the stonington Railroad was passing white Oax curve, near Niantic, a man threw himself nuder he locomotive, and was killed. He is supposed to be Charles

LONDON, Oat., March 22 .- At the Assize Court to-day, Margaret Donnelly, the forewoman in the hair factor, who was inducted equally with Hargraves for terturing a prentices, was admitted to bad in \$4,000.

MONTHEAL, March 22.—The Court of Appeals decided that Goff, who claimed to be president of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Baliroad, was not warranted in voting on 2,300 shares of stock issued to his brother, and therefore not legally elected.

DISCUSSING RESUMPTION.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESSMEN CONFER WITH BANKERS. MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING

AND CURRENCY MEET LEADING NEW-YORS BANKERS - THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYO MENTS CONSIDERED-THE BANKERS THINK 17 PRACTICABLE AT THE DATE NOW FIXED. Leading New-York bankers had a conference

his city, yesterlay, with three members of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, concerning the resumption of specie payments. General Ewing made inquiries to draw out the views of the bankers, who expressed the opinion that resumption was practicable at the date now fixed, if Congress would put a stop to agitation about the currency. General Ewing said, after the meeting, that the views expressed were of such a character as to strengthen his own opinions, but this estimate of the nature of the utterances of the bankers does not agree at all with the belief of the bankers themselves.

DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE. GENERAL EWING DOES ALL THE TALKING FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE-RESPONSES OF

THE BANKERS TO HIS INQUIRIES. Three members of the Committee on Bankng and Carrency of the House of Representatives-8. B. Chittenden, Thomas Ewing and A. A. Hardenbergh-yesterday met a number of leading bankers at the Sub-Treasury, in this city, to confer with them in regard to the resumption of specie payments. In answer to the invitation the following named bankers were present: Samuel D. Babeock, President of the Chamber of Commerce. James M. Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co. John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Com-

Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' Bank, Jacob D. Vermilye, President of the Merchanics' Bank. George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co. Joseph Seligman, of Seligman Brothers.

The conference was private and of an entirely informal character. General Ewing informed the bankers that he had called them together to get the expression of their views on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, and particularly with regard to the amount of gold that it would be necessary to have on hand for re sumption. No reporters were allowed in the meeting, but General Ewing had his stenographer present, who took down the different views expressed by those

One of the bankers who was present at the meeting stated that certain reports which were circulated yesterday as to the tone of the meeting being in favor of repealing the Resumption Act on account of apprehensions of the solutions effect of its enforcement upon the business interests of the country, were absolutely incorrect. The gentlemen who appeared before the commit-tee were united in their opinion that, if no further dis-astrons legislation were adopted on the currency question, the Secretary of the Treasury could resume specie payments on January 1, 1879. But, said this banker, no one can tell what amount of legislation on finance will take place to destroy the confidence of holders of bonds

General Ewing, this banker said, alone of the members of the House Committee, took an active part in the meeting, Measrs. Hardenbergh and Chittenden simply listening to the views expressed. It seemed to be General Ewing's desire to have the bankers commit themselves in such a way as to strengthen his arguments in Congress for the repeal of the Resumption Act. General Ewing asked the several gentlemen present what amount of coin would be necessary to have on hand to resume, evidently hoping that they would name so large a sum that it could not be obtained. The opinion of all in answer to this question was that it would depend entirely upon the action of Congress. If Congress continued to actiate the surrency question, so as to destroy the confidence of the creditors of the Government, the Government bonds would flow back to this country and gold must go out. General Ewing then presented his estimate of the total amount of coin in the country as being about \$125,000,-000, \$101,000,000 of which was in the Government Treasury and perhaps \$24,000,000 outside. The bankers disagreed with General Ewing in regard to his estimate, and thought States Mint, Dr. Linderman, of \$180,000,000 was nearer correct. The banker who gave this account of the meeting, represented to General Ewing that the flow of bonds to this country from Europe, lately, was not merely because of the passage of the Silver Bill itself, but because it was thought to be the entering wedge to repudiation, and he would therefore warn Statements made by Jacob Odell and others Congress to consider carefully all questions affecting the finances of the country.

Resumption Act. With bonds continuing to come home, gold must naturally go out to take their place. He did of think, however, that there would be a further fall in the prices of bonds unless there should be further legislation to frighten the holders.

Joseph Seligman said to General Ewing that as there was a great amount of gold coming from the Pacific slope, he did not think that the business interests of the country would be materially affected by an outflow of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 in gold, and he doubted whether a larger amount than this had left the country. He thought that if the United States continued to export \$125,000,000 more than the imports, and too many bonds did not return here, the country would find it S. D. Babcock, president of the Chamber of Commerce,

said that, in his opinion, it would not require so great an amount of coin to resume as had been generally supposed, and spoke of the effect of the panic of 1857. J. D. Vermilye then asked General Ewing if the peo-

ple must expect more legislation to disturb the confi-dence of the country. This question General Ewing showed no inclination to answer.

Another of the gentlemen present at the meeting said

that he supposed that when General Ewing returned to Washington he would feel so much dissatisfied with the result of the conference that he would represent to his committee that the bankers were ignorant of the entire subject. He added, however, that General Ewing suggested that, when he made his report to the committee, they might send for the bankers to appear before them, as if we had nothing else to do but to obey their beek

and call."
Mr. Seligman said that he did not feel at liberty to
reveal what occurred until General Ewing had returned
to Washington. After the reporter of THE TTHESE had
read over his notes to him, however, he acknowledged

GENERAL EWING'S VIEW OF THE MEETING. General Ewing said last evening that his object in the conference was to get the views of intelligent New-York bankers and to gain some information regarding the amount of coin held by the banks. While he was anwilling to mention any statements made by the bankers at the conference, he said that their statements had strengthened his own views—that the Secretary of the Treasury was not able to carry out the National banks reported that they had on hand \$21,000, National banks reported that they had on hand \$21,000,000 of specie, but there was nothing in that report to show how much of that amount consisted of each certificates, or how much consisted of subsidiary silver currency, which is legal-tender only for amounts not exceeding \$5. The Treasury has given out about \$48,000,000 of coin certificates, which are scattered among the National banks, State banks and private banks, or used by brokers as collateral in making loans. The launkers say that nine-teen-twentieths of the gold in the country now held by the United States Treasury—the most of it being stored in the Sub-Treasury Bullding in this city.

"Now," he continued, "let us make a little calculation. There is in the country about \$560,000,000 \(\frac{1}{2} \) paper money which, under the Resmaption Act, must by redeemed in coin in eight months' thue. There is only \$125,000,000 of pide in the Treasury, and \$48,000,000 of it belongs to other persons. Then there must be deducted \$35,000,000 for the sinking fund and the pitiable remainder will harely pay the interest on the nobile debt already due. There is great danger that

must be deducted \$3.5,000,000 for the sinking fund and the putable remainder will hardly pay the interest on the public debt already due. There is great danger that cold will soon be exported from the country in large amounts, and to attempt to resume under such a condi-tion of affairs seems the greatest folly."

RICHFORD, Tt., March 22 .- The railroad war is causing great injury to business in this section. It is now said that unless the Passumpic Road comes to terms the Southeastern Railroad Company will rebuild that portion of the road between the Abereorn line and East Richford, some six miles, and connect with the Central Vermont at Missiquoi Depot, on the other side of the

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF CHEMUNG. ELMIRA, N. Y., March 22 .- The Bank of hemung suspended payment to-day. It was a private

makes an assignment to F. G. Hall and S. L. Gillett. The amount of deposits is \$280,000. Discounts and over-drafts are reported at \$250,000. A serious loss to depositors is feared.

out were in some instances as small as 10 cents. Both yesterday and to-day crowds of colored persons have been going in and coming out of the cash room. The work of payment will be continued from day to day till completed. tions;
A. Dubrowsky to be Receiver at Shasta, Cal.; George Ritchey to b) Receiver of Public Moneys at Roonville, Mo.
J. L. Mahan to he Indian Agent for La Point Agency, Wis.
Collectors of Customs—Ivory Lord, at Saco, Me.; Israel S.
Adams, at Great Egg Hartor, N. J.; John G. Poole, at Sandasky, Obio.
Postmaters—Joseph A. Scranton, at Scranton, Penn.; Geo. B.
White, at Mount Vernon, Ohio; Robert A. Sincian, at Jonesville, Mich.; S. O. Fletcher, at Parsons, Kan.; Damel R. Anthony, at Leavenworth, Kan.; Charles H. Prince, at Augusta,
Gt.

GREAT ZEAL IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR CUT-TING DOWN THE PAY OF CLERES.

utive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, as prepared The bill covers an expenditure of \$16,000,000, reduces the expenditures of last year Hunt, of Louisiana. Committee, consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Durham and Foster, was to-day reported to the full committee. The bill covers an expenditure of \$16,000,000,

HATE AND DISTRUST STILL DOMINANT. ORE TURKISH ATROCITIES IN THESSALY-THE CON-GRESS STILL IN DOUBT-REPORTED REVOLT IN ROUMANIA.

ENGLAND STILL OBSTINATE-FRENCH OPINION IN

Russia has agreed to complete freedom of discussion

LONDON, Friday, March 22, 1878.

London, Friday, March 22, 1878.

The Times's Paris dispatch says:

The questions which France demanded should be exceided from the Congress were those toriching the holy places, as introducing a needless complication, and touching Syria, because Syria might have been offered to her as compensation for English occupation of Egypt, and because she considers that the two-fold question of Syria and Egypt might impair the good understanding with England. A great change has occurred in the last few days in the opinion about England's policy.

The Journal des Debuts and Republique Francuise commend England's attitude, and this feeling is shared, with few exceptions, by men and journals of all parties. They feel that by placing herself on the platform of existing treaties, and insisting on the right of the Congress to discuss the whole Treaty of San Stefano, England has restored to Europe the firm ground of principle, which was slipping from under it. England's firm adherence to her conditions it deemed the surest means of insuring that the Congress will result in a durable peace.

ITALY OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN ASCENDANCY.

ITALY OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN ASCENDANCY.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN QUARREL. A CRISIS AT HAND-THE WARLIKE SPIRIT REVIVING. Loxbox, Saturday, March 23, 1878.

The correspondent has reason to believe that these reports, although exaggerated, are not entirely unfounded, and that Russia is making, or is about to make, representations in regard to the British fleet. Minister Layard's opposition to the

An inspired article in the Journal de St. Petershourg

Railroad Company, testified that his company had built thirty-six miles of road into the Indian Territory, and issued \$1.700,000 worth of bonds based upon the land grants in that Territory. The counsel for the Chickasaw Indians protested against any inquiry into the management of the school funds of that tribe. This protest came after the attempt had been made to ascertain what had been done with that fund. tend the Congress it will meet without her. In connection with the foregoing intelligence, it

REPORTED ROUMANIAN REVOLT.

LARGE FIRE AT DANVILLE, VA.

DANVILLE, Va., March 22.-Farmer's tobacco

TWO HOUSES BURNED AT DUTCH KILLS,

VINDICATION OF JUDGE WHITTAKER. New-Orleans, March 22.-The grand jury

DARTMOUTH STUDENTS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

W. Gaff, with a full load of freight and ninety passengers, was sunk yesterday a few miles above Carrollton, Ky. No lives were lost. The steamer was valued at \$30,000, and insured for \$22,500. The insurance on her freight is not at present known.